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THE KABUL TIMES



Vol. V, No. 262

KABUL, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1967, (DALWA 18, 1345, S.H.)

Price Af. 3

AYUB WELCOMES THEIR MAJESTIES TO PAKISTAN

Joint Communique On New Delhi Talks

RAWALPINDI, February 7, (Bakhtar)—His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen and their entourage arrived in Rawalpindi at 11 a.m. local time from Agra. Their Majesties will stay a week in Pakistan at the invitation of Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan.

(President Ayub and his daughter, Mrs. Aurangzeb, welcomed Their Majesties as they alighted from their plane. The President of the National Assembly and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan as well as the Afghan ambassador in Karachi and the Pakistan ambassador to the Court of Kabul were present. A 21-gun salute was fired as His Majesty emerged from the plane.

Afterwards the King and the President proceeded towards the welcome. Bouquets were presented by children to Their Majesties as well as Their Royal Highnesses Princess Mariam and Prince Mohammad Daud Pashtoonyar.

After Marshal Ayub introduced members of the Pakistan cabinet to Their Majesties, the two Heads of State inspected a guard of honour which was followed by Afghanistan's Royal Salute and the national anthem of Pakistan.

The chief of protocol of the Pakistan Foreign Ministry then introduced to Their Majesties heads of diplomatic missions. Thousands of Rawalpindi citizens had crowded the airport to greet Their Majesties with shouts of "Long live Mohammad Zaher Shah" and they gave them a great ovation. Chaklala airport was decorated with Afghan and Pakistani flags and welcoming banners could be seen everywhere.

Their Majesties, accompanied by the President, left the airport by car for the presidential guest house. En route Their Majesties' motorcade was warmly greeted by the people of Rawalpindi. Students waved Afghan and Pakistani flags and shouted, "Long live Pakistan and Afghanistan." Citizens of Rawalpindi, officials, and students had been awaiting Their Majesties' arrival since 8 o'clock this morning.

The airport road and Their Majesties' official residence were decorated with flags and welcoming banners in Pashto, and Urdu.

A later report said Mrs. Ayub Khan paid a courtesy call on Her Majesty the Queen at the presidential guest house at 12:30. Her Royal Highness Princess Mariam and Mrs. Aurangzeb were also present. His Majesty the King was scheduled to visit the historic site of Taxila together with President Ayub. Before leaving Agra for Pakistan Their Majesties bade farewell to the Minister of Power and Irrigation who was Their Majesties' official host, and the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, other Indian officials and the Afghan ambassador and members of the Afghan embassy staff.

A joint communique was issued at the end of Their Majesties' visit.

No More Malaria Predicted By 1972

By A Staff Writer
KABUL, Feb. 8.—Malaria will be eradicated in Afghanistan by 1972.

The Minister of Public Health, Miss Kobra Nourzai, opening the first seminar on malaria to be held here, yesterday said that the malaria eradication department would intensify its efforts.

The seminar will last a week. Director of the three areas of the country's malaria surveillance department, director of units and some officials of the malaria eradication department are participating in the seminar.

The Minister hoped that the participants would exchange experiences and discuss one another's difficulties in the seminar. The Minister hoped that the participants would exchange experiences and discuss one another's difficulties in the seminar.

KAILAGAI CANAL PROGRESS INSPECTED

BAGHLAN, Feb. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Governor of Baghlan, Mohammad Baqi Yousufzai inspected the progress of work on the Kailagai Canal. With the completion of the canal more than 3800 acres of land will be brought under cultivation.

Work on the canal which will bring water from the Pule Khumri river 16 miles north of Doshi began three months ago. 200 metres of the canal has so far been concreted. The 19,800 metres long canal is five metres wide and will cost Af. 30,000,000.

to India this morning. Indian President Radhakrishnan; Vice-President Zakir Hussain and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi revealed a great similarity of views between Afghanistan and India on many international issues.

The talks, the communique said, were held "in an atmosphere of complete frankness, mutual understanding and cordiality characteristic of the traditionally close friendship between the governments and peoples of the two countries."

The communique stressed the need for peace in the region. It welcomed the Tashkent Declaration and the president assured His Majesty of India's determination to implement it in letter and spirit.

Both sides agreed that countries of the region should work toward regional economic cooperation.

They commended the understandings reached between the governments of Afghanistan and India for expanding mutual economic and technical cooperation.

They were in agreement, among other things, on the policy of non-alignment, opposition to colonialism and neocolonialism, and the need for disarmament, halting of nuclear tests and an early treaty for non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Both viewed with concern the war in Vietnam and called for a peaceful solution of the problem. They agreed that the unconditional stopping of the bombing of North Vietnam was an essential first step toward the cessation of hostilities.

(Text of communique—Page 2)
When the plane carrying Their Majesties crossed the Indian border, the following telegram was dispatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to Dr. Radhakrishnan, President of India:

Arab Nations Object To UK, US Stand At UNRWA Session

BEIRUT, February 7, (Reuter).—Delegates of the Arab countries acting as hosts to Palestine refugees, at a meeting here Monday, condemned the stand taken on Saturday by representatives of Britain and the United States at the advisory commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA).

"They were referring to the commission's meeting in Beirut on Saturday which discussed UNRWA's budget deficit for this year, amounting to \$4,300,000.

Arab delegate sources said the condemnation, together with the statement made by the British and U.S. representatives were included in a note prepared for submission to the Arab host governments—Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and the United Arab Republic.

The British and U.S. representatives had opposed the commission's discussing the political aspect of the Palestine and refugee problem. They insisted that discussion should be confined to the subject of meeting the deficit.

The Arab countries' representatives replied that the refugee question could not "be separated from its political aspect," to which it is fully linked. In addition to the Arab host countries, the commission includes representatives from Britain, the United States, France, Belgium and Turkey.

Delegate sources said that representatives of Arab host countries agreed at their meeting held under Dr. Rafik Shahin, Director-General of Palestine refugee affairs in Lebanon, to address an appeal to world countries for contributions, as it did last year.

In Cairo, journalists from ten Arab countries warned all nations against allowing Jews to emigrate to "Palestine" (Israel) at a five-day political conference ending Sunday.

The journalists, from all Arab countries except Jordan, Tunisia and Libya, adopted resolutions supporting the Palestine Liberation Organisation as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

"Now as we leave your beautiful country we wish to convey our sincere appreciation and that of the Queen for the warm hospitality accorded us by you and the Indian people. We are happy to have found the opportunity of witnessing the endeavours of the friendly Indian nation for achieving progress in different walks of life. We hope this visit will prove useful in the further strengthening of friendly ties in accordance with wishes of both nations. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to convey our sincere wishes for Your Excellency's good health and the prosperity of the friendly Indian nation."

On arrival at Agra by plane yesterday, Their Majesties were received at the airport by the Governor of Uttar Pradesh, Biswanath Das. Large crowds lined the road from the airport to greet Their Majesties as they drove to the town.

FATAL APOLLO TEST CONTINUED DESPITE TECHNICAL DIFFICULTIES

CAPE KENNEDY, Florida, February 7, (AP).—While the Apollo-1 tragedy is being examined "with the highest security," America's man-to-the-moon programme will go on because "this is what Edward White, Virgil Grissom and Roger Chaffee would want us to do," a top U.S. space agency official said Monday.

Chardarah Bridge To Link Four Provinces

KABUL, Feb. 7, (Bakhtar).—The Ministry of Public Works plans to construct the Chardarah bridge across the Kunduz river at a cost of more than Af. 4.5 million.

The preliminary survey for the construction of the bridge, has been completed.

The bridge will be constructed on the Kunduz river, four km west of the city and will connect Kunduz with Samangan, Balkh and Jozjan.

They also declared their full support for armed revolution in "occupied Arab south"—the British-protected South Arabian federation of sheikdoms and the Aden military base—and called on the Arab information media to encourage the Yemeni republics "struggle against reaction and intrigues."

They finally recognised as justified Syria's claims for increased royalties from the western-owned "Iraqi Petroleum Company" and called on the Arab countries to join ranks against oil "monopolies."

RFK Denies Bringing

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, (Combined Wire Services).—U.S. Senator Robert Kennedy told reporters here as he called on President Johnson that he had not brought any North Vietnamese peace feelers back from his recent European visit.

Senator Kennedy, conferred with Johnson last night at the White House after briefings with Nicholas Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State, on his talks with West European leaders.

"I didn't bring home any peace feelers," he said. "I never received the impression through my conversations that I was the recipient of any peace feelers."

But he added that some of the top West European officials he met during his trip thought that North Vietnam "had loosened somewhat in its very hard-fast attitude" towards the possibility of moving toward a negotiated settlement of the Vietnam war.

Newsweek magazine yesterday reported that Senator Kennedy had been given a new message from Hanoi about peace talks.

Smugglers Face Tighter Controls

By A Staff Writer
KABUL, Feb. 7.—Although several customs check points were eliminated along the highway for the convenience of wayfarers the customs authorities have managed to have a tighter control over the traffic of smuggled goods during the last 10 months of the current Afghan year ending March 1967.

During this period smuggled goods worth over Af. 20 million were confiscated by the anti-smuggling corps. These include, lapis lazuli, hashish, medicine, opium and clothes.

The Interior Ministry has prepared the draft of an anti-smuggling act under which apart from confiscating smuggled goods and the means of transportation, those who have a hand in the act will be punished.

The customs check points eliminated this year include those in Talashi, Sarobi, Surkhan, Char Asiab, and Chauki Argandi.

According to a Bakhtar report 35 kilos of tea and 100 sheepskin coats which were being smuggled out of the country were intercepted on the border by the Herat police on Sunday. The alleged smuggler Gul Ahmad, was arrested.

Making his first major public address since the accident in which the three astronauts died, Dr. Kurt H. Debus, director of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Kennedy Space Centre, said the primary consideration in testing operations "has always been the safety of the astronauts and yet this tragedy has occurred."

Meanwhile, the investigation showed the fatal test was continued despite a large number of technical problems during the day.

These problems had been so numerous that some officials in the control centre were reported to have been in favour of postponing the test.

Communications between the spacecraft and the control centre had been bogged down with technical difficulties almost the entire day. The circuits were so noisy and troublesome that at one stage Grissom, the "senior" astronaut said, "If you can't hear us five miles away, how do you expect to hear us when we get to the moon?"

There were also troubles with the "life support" system supplying oxygen to the astronauts.

When the astronauts first got into the cabin early on the day of the disaster, they were reported to have complained of a "foul odour." The smell was unexplained, though it disappeared later.

Some experts believe that, in the light of what happened later, the smell was possibly caused by contamination of the oxygen system of a leak of some chemical or fluid that could have caused the fire.

The Lunar Orbiter 3, heading for a picture-taking orbit around the moon, Monday was successfully put through a slight course adjustment.

Int'l Detente Imperative, Kosygin Declares In London

LONDON, February 7, (Reuter).—The Soviet and British Prime Ministers met for three hours last night to discuss latest international developments and immediately ordered their officials to throw a blanket of secrecy over the talks.

The officials said that Alexei Kosygin and Harold Wilson felt that both sides might become inhibited if a blow by blow account was given to the press of the very first of their five meetings.

Informed sources said that the two prime ministers concentrated almost entirely on Vietnam and European security at their first session.

The Soviet Prime Minister declared here yesterday that international developments were at a very serious turn and that a detente was imperative.

Speaking on arrival here for a week's official visit, he added that Britain could play a positive part in settling several urgent problems. He did not specify them, however.

East-West relations, Vietnam, disarmament, European security and trade will be the key topics in Kosygin's talks here.

Fog at Gatwick airport, south of London, forced diversion of the Soviet Premier's plane to Heathrow, the main international airport.

British Prime Minister Harold Wilson in a welcoming speech described his guest as "an old friend and a statesman I personally know to be cool and wise in his judgment, warm in his heart."

Kosygin, replying, said: "In making this trip to London, we proceed from the fact that international developments are now at a very serious stage, and that Great Britain with its traditional active participation in foreign affairs, could play a positive role in the solution of several urgent problems."

"We were also mindful of the fact that the development of Soviet-British relations would serve the interests of international detente which is ever more widely regarded everywhere as imperative."

Kosygin will hold four more sessions of formal talks with Wilson. Observers here said trade would probably play an important part because the two sides could make progress without the agreement of third parties.

Britain is anxious to boost its ex-

Makarios, Greek Leaders Discuss Future Of Cyprus

ATHENS, Feb. 7, (DPA).—Greece will continue secret talks with Turkey on settling the Cyprus issue on ministerial level, Greek Premier Paraskevopoulos announced here last night after 12-hours' crown council deliberations with Cyprus President Archbishop Makarios.

The Greek-Turkish talks on solving the dispute between the Greek Cypriots and the minority Turkish Cypriot group on the Mediterranean island republic were taken up at ambassadors level last summer.

Last December the then Greek Foreign Minister Tountas agreed with his Turkish colleague Caglayangil to continue the secret talks between them. In the meantime, however, the Greek government was toppled and replaced by a non-political caretaker cabinet.

NV Peace Feelers Home

other combat aircraft lost while on missions over Vietnam, the disclosure that 550 other planes had been destroyed in southeast Asia almost doubled that figure.

The total monetary loss is put at \$2,344 million.

preliminary discussions to open the way for formal negotiations on Vietnam.

Meanwhile the U.S. Defence Department disclosed that the United States had lost 1,172 planes in six years of the Vietnam war—many more than included in previous public announcements.

Of the total, 622 aircraft were lost to hostile action while on missions over North and South Vietnam.

The remaining 550 were lost in other circumstances, including crashes, accidents, and enemy action against planes on the ground in Vietnam, as well as in accidents connected with the war but occurring elsewhere in southeast Asia. Some had not been previously announced.

The Defence Department did not say how many helicopters had been destroyed through hostile action or crashes, but sources said the figure was believed to be between 630 and 650.

While U.S. authorities in the past have issued daily cumulative totals of fighters, bombers, interceptors and

ports to Moscow which last year totalled 50 million sterling against 126 million sterling worth of imports from the Soviet Union. Proposals for Britain to build a car and bus factory in Russia are likely to figure greatly in trade talks.

The Soviet Union has publicly repeatedly refused to join Britain as cochairmen of the 1954 Geneva conference on Indo-China in reconvening to get Vietnam peace talks started.

Moscow insists that first the United States must unconditionally stop bombing North Vietnam and says that anyhow the question of peace talks is chiefly one for Hanoi and Washington.

On European security, the Soviet Union wants a pan-European conference. But Wilson maintains that if held it should be carefully prepared and include the United States from the beginning.

The atmosphere of their three hour meeting was described as "relaxed" and the scope of their talks was widened at an informal dinner given by Wilson for the Soviet leader.

During his visit Kosygin will meet industrial chiefs and workers at an electronic factory as well as dine with Queen Elizabeth in Buckingham Palace. He will also travel to Scotland to watch a football match and tour a nuclear power station before flying home Monday.

Anastasio Somoza Leads Decisively In Nicaragua Vote

MANAGUA, Feb. 7, (Reuter).—General Anastasio Somoza, chief of the national guard and Nationalist Liberal candidate, won an unbeatable lead in Nicaragua's presidential election to become the third member of his powerful family to rule the nation this century.

The latest returns from 791 of the 2,067 voting districts showed Somoza with 175,633 votes.

His leading opponent, eye specialist Fernando Aguero, Conservative, had 67,868, and the third candidate, Alejandro Abanza of the independent conservatives, trailed far behind.

The general claimed his massive victory was a rejection of Cuban Premier Fidel Castro's desire to disrupt Nicaraguan democracy.

Senor Aguero told reporters angrily that "I've not been beaten, I've been swindled."

Aguero claimed his supporters were prevented from voting in scores of incidents and added he would challenge the general's victory by all legal means.

Asked about General Somoza's offer of a reconciliation, he replied: "With a third Somoza imposing himself on the country, how could I possibly think of reconciliation?"

The general's father, also named Anastasio, ruled this Central American republic as strongman president for 19 years before being assassinated.

His brother Luis succeeded him for seven years, and was followed as president by his foreign minister and close associate Rene Schick, who died last year.

Maiwandwal's Appointments

Yesterday Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal received the following:

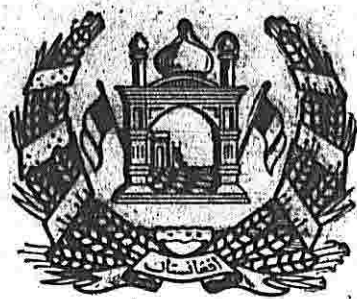
Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Minister of Planning

Ali Ahmad Khuram, President of Planning

Sayed Aminullah Baha, President of Supervision in the Ministry of Planning

Mohammad Khan, President of Financial Affairs in the Ministry of Planning

The Prime Minister also presided over the weekly Cabinet meeting.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Afghanistan, India Have Much In Common

The joint Afghan-Indian communique issued at the end of the visit of His Majesty the King and Her Majesty the Queen to India refers to subjects of mutual interest as well as the desire to expand the traditional friendship between the two ancient friends.

The communique, which is a manifestation of the already existing cordial ties between Afghanistan and India, brings to the fore the similarity of views between the two nations, calls for the settlement of the Vietnam problem, refers to the desire of the two countries to expand commerce and trade, stresses the urgency of concluding an international agreement on disarmament and foresees peace and security in our region contributing to international peace and security.

Afghanistan and India believe that the policy of non-alignment has made a positive contribution to the cause of international peace and security and the pursuance of this policy will increase the venues for cooperation among the nations of the world. Co-existence, which in a way is an outcome or byproduct of non-alignment, is the only principle which, when applied as an instrument of national policy by all the members of the world community, will safeguard peace for all.

Pursuing the policy of non-alignment, Afghanistan and India have continuously opposed imperialism in all its forms and manifestations, monopoly of power and military alliances. When regional pacts were being made in the 1950's in different parts of the globe the two countries were the outspoken champions of non-alignment. This continues to be the basic policy of the two nations.

Firmly believing in man's supreme ideal that everyone is equal irrespective of race or colour, Afghanistan and India deplore the racial policies of Rhodesia and South Africa. Afghanistan and India have played their role through the United Nations in the imposition of sanctions against the Smith

Food For Thought

One can tell the size of a man

by the size of things that make

him mad.

—Adlai Stevenson

regime in Rhodesia, and have again and again called for the establishment of equality of races in the South African Republic.

The continuing hostilities in Vietnam constitute a direct threat to world peace and bring the danger of a wider war. In the view of Afghanistan and India there cannot be any military solution in Vietnam, and the Geneva agreements of 1954 provide the best basis for a settlement. Stressing the right of the people of Vietnam to decide their own destiny, the communique calls for non-interference by foreign powers in the affairs of these people. In seeking ways to a solution of the problem and an end to the hostilities, Afghanistan and India believe that the first step is the unconditional stopping of the bombing of North Vietnam, thus leading to a de-escalation of the military conflict.

The intensification of the arms race is another area that is of special concern to the non-aligned countries who view the world as a place for peace rather than war. An arms race would lead to the possession of more and more highly dangerous weapons by the contenders and might spark off a war. The joint communique, which refers to the balance of obligations and responsibilities between the nuclear weapon states and the non-nuclear states, affirms the conviction that in order to attain non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, a comprehensive treaty should be signed.

Regional peace, which is a fundamental step toward world peace and security, has been emphasised by the Afghan and Indian leaders. It has been acclaimed as an outstanding example of positive steps towards finding peaceful solutions to differences between states and a significant contribution to the cause of peace.

We are sure that the visit of Their Majesties to India is another landmark in the history of the development of cordial ties between the two nations.

Afghan-Indian Joint Communique

At the invitation of the President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, His Majesty Mohammad Zahir Shah, King of Afghanistan, accompanied by Her Majesty the Queen, Their Royal Highnesses Princess Mariam Naim and Prince Mohammad Daoud Pashtoonyar and Their Excellencies Mr. Ali Mohammad, Minister of Royal Court, and Mr. Nour Ahmad Etemadi, Minister for Foreign Affairs, paid a State visit to India from 28th January to 1st February. Their Majesties the King and the Queen expressed their appreciation and pleasure at the warm and cordial reception accorded to them by the government and the people of India. The present visit of Their Majesties is part of the continuing tradition of friendly exchange of visits between the two countries. It is also a measure of the friendly relations and cordial sentiments between the two countries that Their Majesties will, at the end of their State visit, undertake an unofficial tour of places of historical, cultural and scenic interest.

During their stay in New Delhi His Majesty the King had talks with President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President Dr. Zakir Hussain, the Prime Minister of India Shrimati Indira Gandhi on a variety of subjects which included in particular the present world situation and matters of mutual interest to their two countries and the developing economic and cultural relations between them. These talks were held in an atmosphere of complete frankness, mutual understanding and cordiality characteristic of the traditionally close friendship between the governments and the people of the two countries and revealing a great similarity of views on many international issues.

Taking part in the talks on the Indian side were also Mr. M.C. Chagla, Minister of External Affairs, Mr. M. Azim Husain, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, General P.N. Thapar, Ambassador of India to Afghanistan, and Mr. Ashok N. Mehta, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs.

Taking part in the talks on the Afghan side were also H.E. Nour

Ahmad Etemadi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, H.E. Attaullah Nasser Zia, Afghan Ambassador in Delhi, Dr. Ravan Farhadi, Director General of Political Department of the Royal Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Both sides commended the understandings reached last year between the two governments for expanding the area of mutual economic and technical cooperation. They reaffirmed their desire to continue the tradition of mutual visits between the two governments at various levels and to further develop mutually advantageous economic, cultural and commercial relations.

Both sides reiterated their conviction in the continuing validity of the policy of non-alignment which has made a positive contribution to the cause of peace and international cooperation. They also stressed the importance of the acceptance of the principles of peaceful co-existence by the world community if international peace and security is to be safeguarded. They continue to be opposed to any form of imperialism, hegemony or monopoly of power and military alliances.

Both sides reiterated their firm opposition to colonialism and neo-colonialism in all their forms and manifestations, and deplored the alliance between forces of colonialism and racialism.

Both sides viewed with deep concern the continuance of the hostilities in Vietnam, which constitutes a direct threat to world peace and the danger of a wider war. They felt convinced that there was no military solution to this problem, and that an early settlement can best be found on the basis of the 1954 Geneva Agreements, so that the people of Vietnam may be free to decide their future without any foreign interference. They agreed that the unconditional stoppage of bombing of North Vietnam was an essential first step towards the cessation of all hostilities.

Both sides expressed their increasing concern at the intensification of the arms race which poses a serious threat to international peace and security and urged an early agreement on general and complete disarmament under effective

international control. They emphasised the serious dangers inherent in the spread of nuclear weapons and called for the early conclusion of a comprehensive treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons in particular the principles of an acceptable balance of obligations and responsibilities between the nuclear weapon states and non-nuclear states in accordance with the principles approved by the UN General Assembly at its 20th session and reaffirmed at its 21st session. They expressed the hope that the Test Ban Treaty would be extended to underground tests as soon as possible.

Both sides agreed that the Tashkent Declaration was an outstanding example of positive steps towards finding peaceful solutions to differences between states, and a significant contribution to the cause of peace. The hope was expressed that the implementation of the Tashkent Declaration would lead to peace in the region and also in the larger interest of peace in the world. The President assured His Majesty the King of India's determination to implement the Tashkent Declaration in letter and spirit with a view to establishing good neighbourly relations.

His Majesty the King and the President attached great importance to the urgent and imperative need for initiating practical steps for promoting among developing countries mutual trade and economic cooperation as a means of strengthening their national independence and self-reliance.

Both sides also discussed the concept of regional economic cooperation and agreed that countries of this region should work towards the achievement of such cooperation as an important contribution to peace and economic development not only in this region but among the world community as a whole.

Both sides expressed deep satisfaction that the visit of His Majesty the King of Afghanistan and the opportunity it had afforded for a friendly exchange of views has further strengthened the ties of friendship and understanding and mutually beneficial economic and cultural relations between the two countries.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Islah* carried an editorial welcoming Kabul University's decision to send examiners to the provinces in order to relieve twelfth grade provincial graduates from coming all the way to the capital to take college entrance examinations. Every year a greater number of high school graduates from the capital as well as the provinces apply to Kabul University for higher education.

For many years it was a matter of fact that every high school graduate could enter a college without taking entrance examinations. Kabul University recently found it necessary to give entrance examinations in order to allow the most able graduates to continue with higher studies.

Opportunities for vocational training have been found for other graduates. Taking college entrance examinations was a great inconvenience to the provincial students, the editorial said. Most of them did not have any relatives in Kabul to spend a few days with. They had to find digs and pay for their living and travel. This was inconvenient and some of the students could not afford to do it. Thus some of the able graduates were deprived from their chance to get higher education. The university's decision to send examination teams to the provinces should solve these problems.

The paper also carried a letter to the editor signed Rastak complaining that vegetable oil sales shops of the Food Procurement Department were swindling government officials by fiddling around with weights. The letter said in a way these shopkeepers are forced to resort to such a practice because their income in the form of a commission from the department hardly exceeds Af. 1000 a month out which they have to pay the rent and make a living. Obviously this is not enough. Consequently they resort to swindling. The letter called on the authorities to see that their salesmen get better wages first and then impose heavy penalties on those who resort to swindling.

Another letter signed, Mohammad Amin Makhdoom from Aqcha, urged the authorities in the Ministry of

Mines and Industries to provide modern facilities for the promotion of the carpet industry in the north. The letter acknowledged with satisfaction the Mining Ministry's step in launching a course for training carpet weavers. For Afghan carpets to find a better market outside it is necessary that they should be washed and packed according to international market standards. Organising this is beyond the means of individual traders. The paper mentioned one individual trader who has invested in a small wool cleaning and spinning plant. He employs about 300 workers and produces

about 100 carpets every month.

The Ministry of Mines and Industries must provide the carpet washing and packing facilities either through government investment or by encouraging private individuals to do so, the letter said.

Yesterday's *Heywad* carried the translation of an article on the crisis faced by the British newspaper industry. The article originally published in *Newsweek* quotes in one place one of the leading *Guardian* writers, as saying that the only remedy for the present newspaper crisis is to nationalise the whole industry.

WORLD PRESS

Pravda reported that Chinese Red Guards smeared glue over the seats of a Soviet embassy car and paint on its door handles when they held up a group of Soviet diplomats and officials for 16 hours in Peking last Thursday.

The Soviet Communist Party newspaper said an angry crowd surrounded the Soviet officials as they went to airport to book tickets for the wives and children of embassy staff being evacuated from Peking.

The Russians were insulted and pressed by the crowd against a barrier for some time.

The officials were hit on the legs as they made for their car and when they reached it they found wet paint on the door handles and glue on the seats, the paper said.

The car had hardly moved a few yards before the Red Guards stopped it. They dangled a noose before the diplomats and thrust a loudspeaker into the car, turning it up to full blast "for indoctrination by sound".

The siege of the Russians, which began at 11 a.m. on Thursday, ended only at about 3 a.m. on Friday, when the Chinese, "realising that they could not provoke the Soviet people in the car, proclaimed that they had gained a great victory."

The paper's correspondent said provocations against Soviet men and women "are becoming ever more dangerous in the Chinese capital."

Warsaw Life reported the existence of an Albanian-based Polish communist party set up as a rival

to Wladyslaw Gomulka.

The party is headed by Kazimierz Mijal, who slipped out of Poland on an Albanian passport a year ago, the paper said in a scornful essay ridiculing Mijal.

Mijal's pro-Chinese and anti-Gomulka propaganda broadcasts in the Polish language over Radio Tirana are heard clearly in Warsaw.

The Hanoi paper *Nhan Dan* said Sunday that peace talks could start with Washington after the United States terminates permanently its bombings and other acts of war against North Vietnam.

A withdrawal of U.S. military forces from South Vietnam was not demanded as a precondition to opening talks.

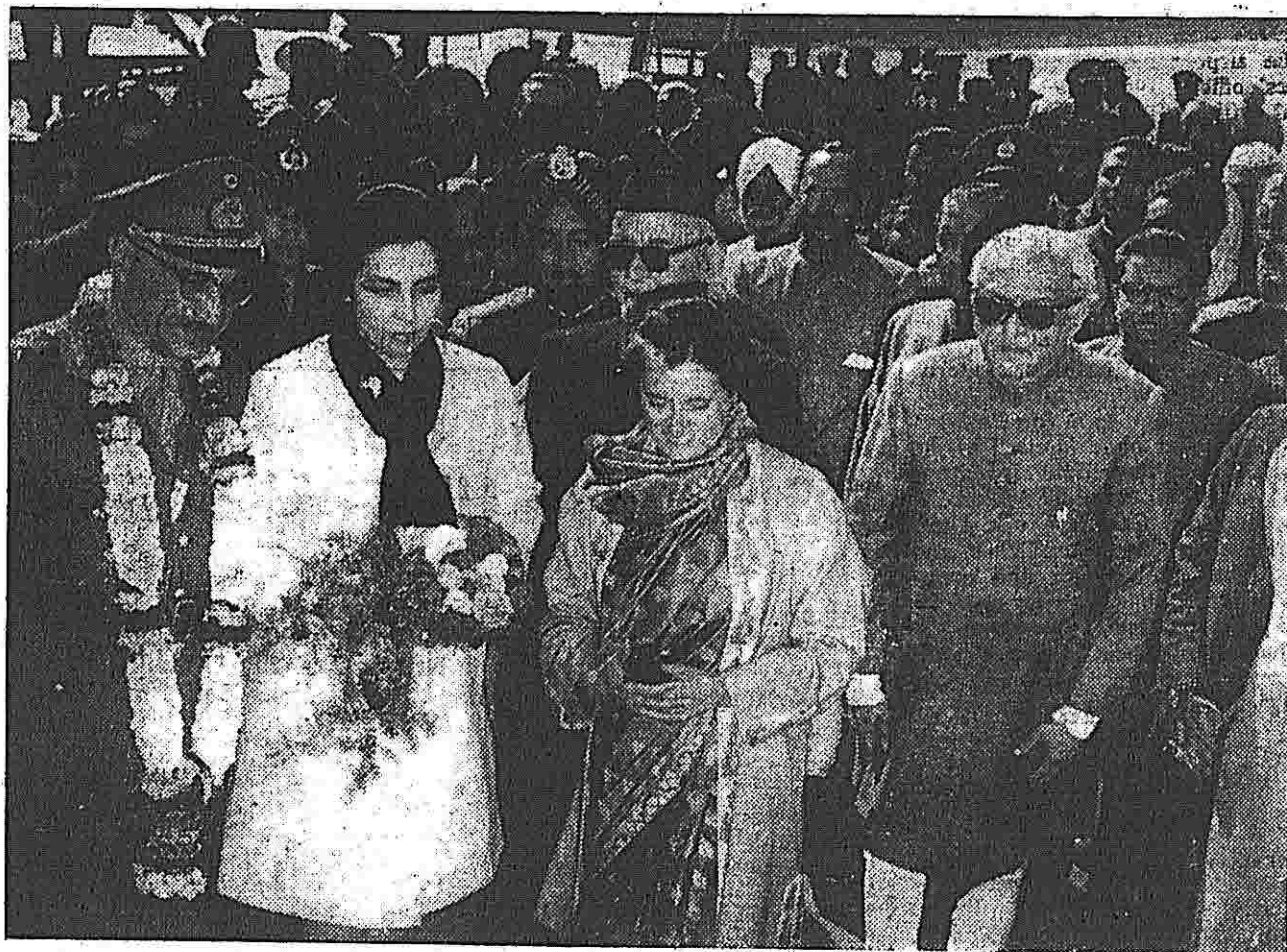
Newsweek reported, Senator Robert F. Kennedy is said to have warned American colleagues in Paris during his recent visit that French President de Gaulle has no interest in seeing the war in Vietnam come to an end.

In its *Periscope* column, the magazine said the report followed Kennedy's 70-minute meeting with de Gaulle. The war, it said, "is helping to reduce U.S. prestige and elevate de Gaulle's accordingly."

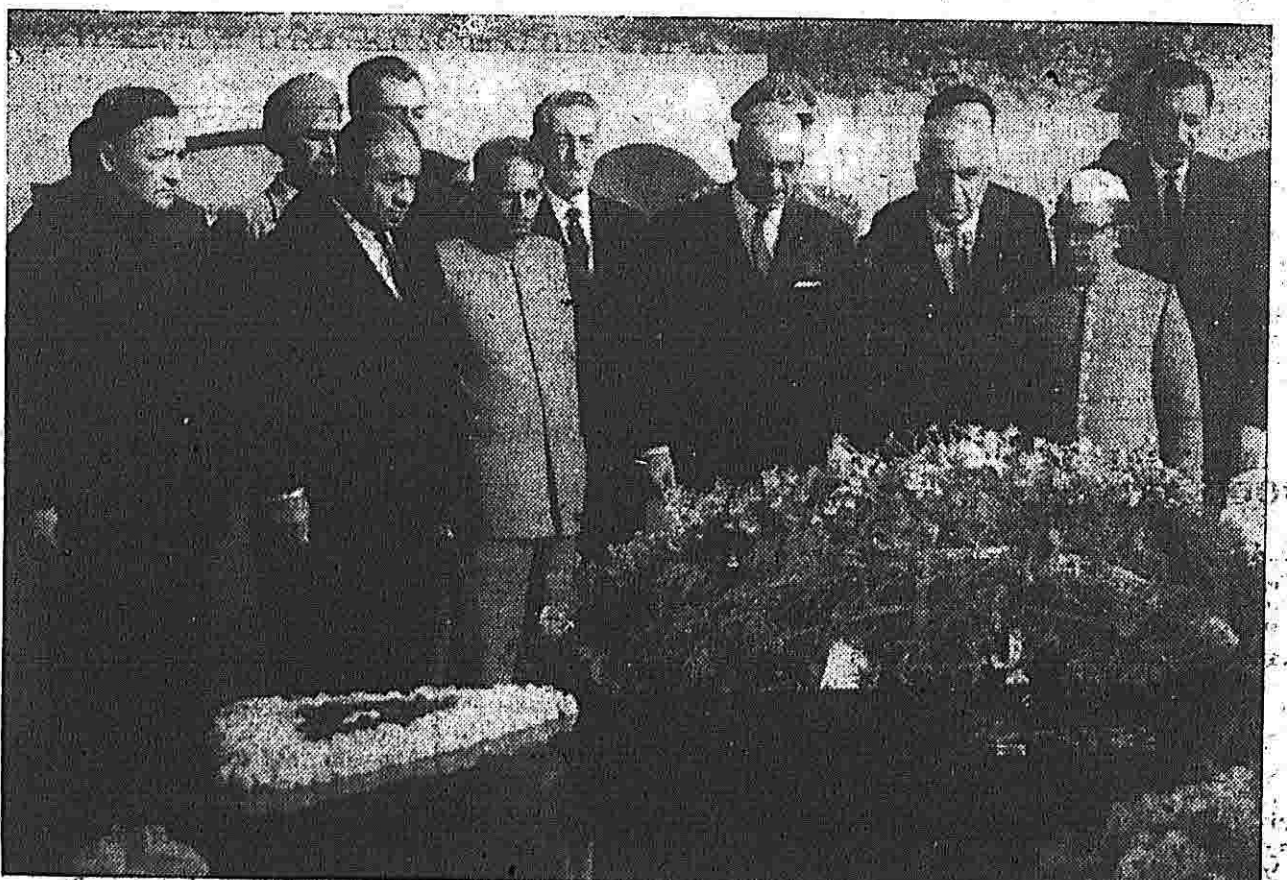
Leading economic journalists from 10 countries flew into Nairobi Sunday for a weeklong tour of Kenya during which they will inspect projects financed by the World Bank and the International Development Agency.

They came from Addis Ababa after completing a similar tour of Ethiopia.

Flashbacks On Royal Visit To India



Indian Vice-President Dr. Zakir Husain and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi welcomed Their Majesties at Palam Airport on Saturday, January 28.



His Majesty the King laid a wreath at Rajghat, Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi, on his second day in Delhi.

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SHAFIE RAHEL, Editor

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Three Officials Stub Out Proposal For Cigarette Plant--And Say Why

Editor's Note: In its round table discussion on Saturday Radio Afghanistan took up the matter of cigarette production in the country. Participants in the programme were Ghulam Mohammad Popal, President of the Afghan Government Monopolies, Engineer Abdullah Gul Jan, President of the Industries Department of the Ministry of Mines and Industries, and Sayyed Aminullah Baha, President of the Research and Coordination Department of the Ministry of Planning.

Following are the highlights of their discussion:

Popal said that although we all know that smoking cigarettes is a hazard to health unfortunately it is a world-wide habit which is also increasing in Afghanistan. Afghanistan spends a considerable amount of foreign exchange to import cigarettes and the Ministry of Mines and Industries and the Ministry of Planning have been studying ways to remedy this situation for some time.

First, Popal said, we must study the economic feasibility of making cigarettes in the country. For instance, we should determine whether or not the tobacco grown in Afghanistan is suitable to use for smoking. A study by foreign experts concluded that cigarette production within the country with the tobacco we have would not be economic. Therefore, it is up to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation to see how we can best improve the quality of tobacco grown here.

Present expenditure for importing cigarettes is \$450,000 annually. This amount is not so large as to call for setting up a cigarette plant in Afghanistan. By the time the facilities were brought in and supplied with

materials for packaging, such as expensive aluminium foil, we would spend a great deal more than this.

Engineer Gul Jan said that the Ministry of Mines and Industries has been considering local production of cigarettes since 1960. But the laboratory report on tobacco samples sent to the Federal Republic of Germany for analysis was not encouraging.

Afghanistan produces about 2000 tons of tobacco yearly, of which some 150 tons are the Virginia and Washington kinds usually used to make cigarettes. But since the cultivation and curing is not carried out with modern methods the quality of the tobacco is not suitable for use in cigarettes.

Recently there was a suggestion that a small cigarette production plant and necessary materials be set up in Afghanistan. The report on this proposal which was drawn up by foreign experts was sent to parties in Britain, the U.S. and Hong Kong who might be interested in investing in such a project.

In response a British expert came to Kabul and carried out a survey of cigarette consumption in Afghanistan in conjunction with the Ministry of Mines and Industries. The survey showed monthly consumption of cigarettes to be between 15-17 million, whereas a minimum of 40-50 million monthly is necessary to maintain the economic viability of such a plant.

Import figures submitted by the Government Monopolies and private businessmen show that 36 million came in 1961, 41 million in 1962, and 53 million in 1963. Taking into consideration the amount smuggled in the yearly total is probably about 225 million cigarettes, not nearly a large enough market to

support even a small plant, which would have a minimum requirement of 400 million.

Sayyed Aminullah Baha commented that the Ministry of Planning is, as Popal said, attempting to check the drain of foreign exchange reserves and is setting up import substitution programmes. However, such programmes, designed to replace imports with locally produced goods, will likely not cover cigarette production. Particularly considering the findings of the feasibility surveys completed, it should be remembered that several ventures in the past have failed because of inadequate preparation.

In line with this, the Ministry of Planning has in mind to take steps to improve the methods of local tobacco growing until the necessary raw materials for cigarette production are available. Establishment of a cigarette production plant at this time is not advisable, Baha concluded.

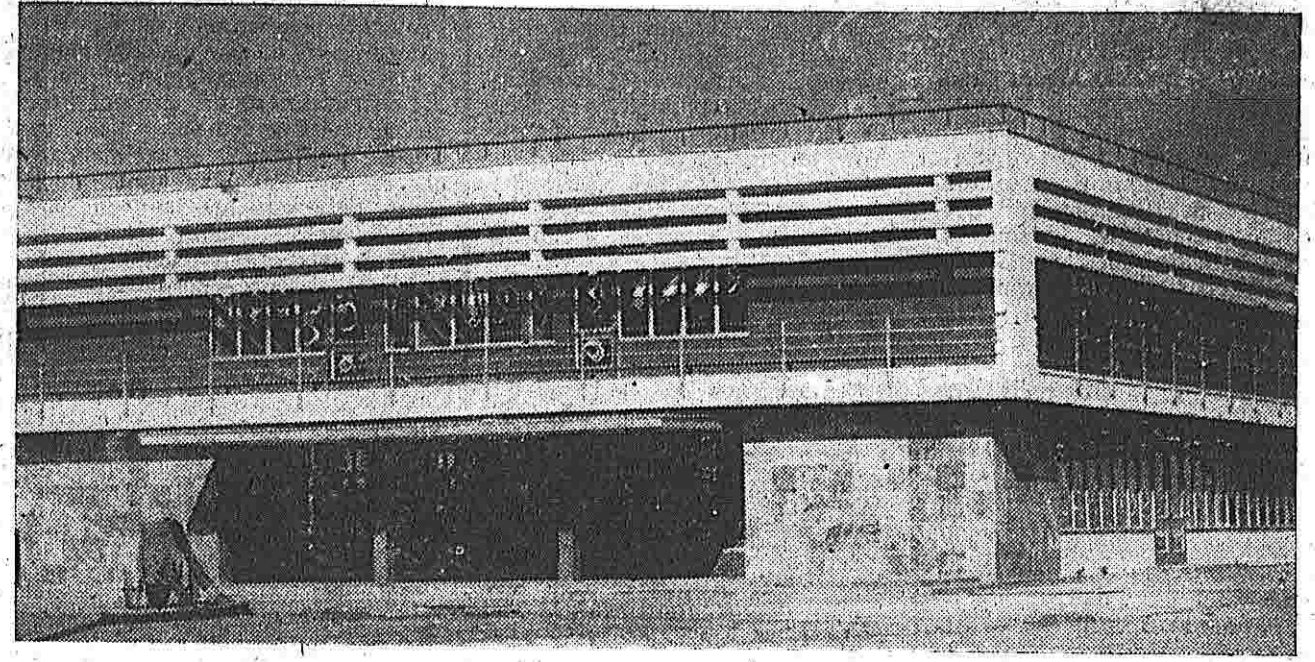
Kabul Custom House To Get New Building

By Our Own Reporter

There has been a great leap in the revenues of the Kabul Custom House during the last three months of 1967. During this period the Custom collected Af. 293,046,820 compared to Af. 262,654,983 in corresponding period of 1965.

Ghulam Dastagir, the President of the Kabul Custom House in an interview with the Kabul Times attributed this rise to transportation facilities and a marked increase in imports and exports. He also did not rule out the stiff measures being taken against smuggling.

Customs authorities throughout the country have always been trying to



The two-storey administration quarters of the new Kabul Custom House.

put a halt to smugglers and "fortunately we have succeeded, to some extent, in doing so", asserted Ghulam Dastagir.

Under the new arrangements the main customs house has decreased the number of provincial branches. Previously there were one or two local customs houses in each province. Now only Mazare Sharif, Nangarhar, Kandahar, Kunduz and Herat are being run, said Ghulam Dastagir.

Referring to the new premises of the Custom House in the outskirts of Kabul, Ghulam Dastagir said, for some time it was felt necessary that the old Custom House in Kabul should be moved to new premises where better facilities would be provided for handling the incoming and outgoing goods. Furthermore, due to the ever-increasing volume of the exports and imports the present Custom House was too small to accommodate incoming and outgoing merchandise. This state of affairs prevented the safe and careful handling of goods. For instance a great amount of goods were, most of the time, kept outside without a shelter in the rain and

snow, which sometimes caused damage to the goods.

Because of this the idea of constructing a new Custom House was felt in 1961. In 1963 the cornerstone for the new building was laid on an area of 42 acres of land in Pule Charkhi, the industrial area of Kabul. The new Custom House, which is almost completed, will provide all sorts of facilities needed for a modern Custom House, added, the president of the Custom House.

When completed, it will have ten warehouses with a length of 320 metres and width of 60 metres and height of 5 metres. It will also have three main entrances for unloading and loading shipments lorries bring. The two-storey administration building, is airconditioned, with central heating, a conference hall, dining room, modern kitchen and communications network. The warehouses are equipped with ventilating system. A few watch towers have also been built around the premises of the new Custom House to ensure the safety of the goods.

The Afghan Construction Company is building the new Custom House.

Cutback In World Cotton Production Forecast For 1966-67

A substantial cutback in world cotton production during the 1966-67 season combined with a high cotton consumption level will help in liquidating a large portion of world cotton surpluses.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee in Washington made this forecast in its January review of the world cotton situation.

The review noted that in large measure the drop in production was the result of deliberate action to restrict cotton growing areas, particularly in the United States. It said cotton production was further reduced by unfavourable growing conditions in some countries. It added that there was a switch away from cotton in some countries because of production cost factors and a swing to the production of food crops.

Other information in the review includes:

—World cotton acreage during 1966-76 is estimated at 76.4 million acres compared to 81.4 million acres during the previous season and production at 47.4 million bales against 53 millions.

—The 1967 cotton crop in the U.A.R. is estimated at 2.1 million bales compared with 2.4 million bales last year.

—Unfavourable growing conditions reduced production substantially in Syria and Iran. Turkey has a moderate cotton production increase.

—Prospects in India indicate a crop of around 5.1 million bales, half a million bales higher than last season.

Sakhi Cotton Goes To USSR, Holland

KABUL, Feb. 7, (Bakhtar).—In the last 10 months of 1345 (March 22, 1966, to January, 1967) Sakhi Industrial Limited of Mazare Sharif bought 5,511 tons of cottonseed from cotton raisers in Balkh and Jozjan provinces.

An employee of Sakhi Limited, revealing this, said that during the same period 718 tons of cotton was exported to the Soviet Union, and 100 tons to Holland. He said that in addition 510 tons of cotton was delivered to Afghan Textile Company.

The Sakhi plant is equipped with gin and press machines and its daily output is 15 tons of ginned cotton.

Sakhi has given 276 tons cottonseed free of charge to farmers and has sold 1,743 tons of cottonseed to edible oil plants.

Recently Sakhi has signed a contract to supply 1,000 tons of cotton to Afghan Textile Company. It is also to export 100 tons of cotton to Belgium.

Baghlan Factory Orders Machinery

BAGHLAN, Feb. 7, (Bakhtar). The Baghlan textile factory has placed an order for a number of weaving machines with the Soviet Union. With the operation of the new machines, the annual output of the factory will increase by five million metres of cotton pieces.

Ghulam Omar Neekzad, president of the factory, said in an interview with a Bakhtar reporter last week that at present the factory produces over 24 million metres of cotton pieces and over 150,000 cotton reels a year. With the new machinery production will rise to almost 60 million metres, added the president.

The factory now has 1,311 looms and employs 2,000 people. The factory was established 25 years ago.

Business Review Of The Week

The most important development of the week in terms of business and finance was the announcement of Afghan Wool Company that it has concluded an agreement with Pakistan for the sale of 25,000 blankets. The blankets, which will be sold for 630,000 Pakistani rupees, is the first foreign sale of the firm, which was established with more than Af. 120 million three years ago in the industrial area of Kabul.

The excitement and hope in Afghan business circles over the sale of the products of this company take root from the fact that from the start there was doubt if there was enough demand for all the products of the factory.

There is, also, hope, as the president of Afghan Wool told a reporter of The Kabul Times, of selling these blankets to markets in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Those who have used the products of the company are highly pleased with them. Although the prices, some may feel, are fairly high, there is no doubt that they are of his quality. In comparison to prices of imported material the Afghan Wool prices are reasonable.

But the need for adopting protective customs duty for home-made products becomes all the more necessary. One reason why the Shaker Porcelain Factory went bankrupt was that the Ministry of Commerce did not adopt customs protection measures. The products of the Afghan Factory could not com-

pete with low-priced imported products.

Afghan Wool Company, whose products—including carpets—are as good as foreign-made products, needs the co-operation of the government not only for its survival but also for its sale abroad.

Textile Company

Afghan Textile Company, in Pule Khumri hopes to install more than 500 weaving and spinning machines and raise its production by five million metres a year. The products of the company, which produces the common man's wear, during the 30 years of its existence have become very popular. The factory, which produces more than 24 million metres of cotton materials, annually, should also pay some attention to the complaint sometimes made that the prices of its products are not uniform and that good designs are not always available.

Apparently due to mismanagement, the prices of materials produced by Afghan Textile Company vary between Kabul and Mazare Sharif. In addition, the good designs which are displayed by the company at exhibitions during Jashen are not available on the market.

Road Toll Collections

The road toll collections on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway during the

past 10 months exceed Af. 2.6 million—over Af. 500,000 more than in the same period last year. The toll, which is Af. 50 for a lorry and Af. 30 for a car, has yielded more because more people have been visiting the holiday resort in Jalalabad this winter. The road is a major international route and the increase in collections also reflects the rise in trade between the countries of the region.

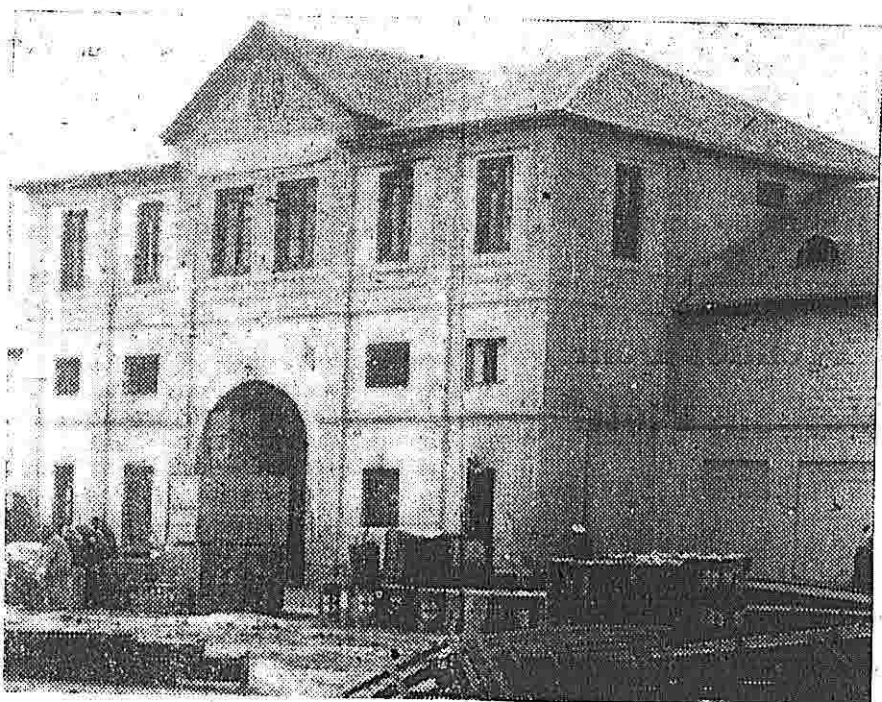
Road tolls, levied for the first time in 1964 by the Ministry of Finance on the Salang highway, not only help the government maintain highways but also contribute to the laying of new roads.

Tolls are levied on the Kabul-Jalalabad, the Salang and the Kabul-Kandahar-Herat highways.

From the toll collected on the Salang highway, machines to clear snow and ice are to be imported to keep the highway clear throughout the year.

Fodder Supply

During the past week, more than 20,000 seers of husk has been distributed among farmers in Jozjan province at Af. 17 per seer. The distribution of husk, which is continuing, helps meet the shortage of pasture and fodder for cattle and also decreases the demand for corn and wheat which otherwise would have had to be used as fodder.



A view of the old Kabul Custom House, where, as one can see in the picture, goods are lying in the open.

Making Development Work

By Eugene Brake
From The Economic World

There is a widespread impression around the world that the developing nations are not doing well at all in their struggle for economic progress.

It is certainly true that some nations have fallen far short of any reasonably satisfactory growth target. But some of the developing nations have done well indeed.

What has been different about the countries that have done well?

One group that has become interested in this question is the Committee for Economic Development, a non-profit research organisation supported by U.S. businessmen and devoting itself primarily to studies of economic issues facing the United States.

The CED sponsored studies of economic development in 15 representative developing countries, in most cases calling on economists in the country studied or in a nearby country. The CED's Research and Policy Committee then compared the reported experiences and issued a booklet-length statement on "How Low Income Countries Can Advance Their Own Growth."

In a 1964 statement on Economic Development of Central America, the CED Research and Policy Committee listed five factors that largely determine a country's capacity for economic growth:

"1. The supply of people, at the managerial and other levels, who are capable of generating and ap-

plying new and more effective methods of production.

"2. The flow of domestic saving—the excess of income over consumption—available for investment in increasing the stock of physical capital and the capabilities of people.

"3. The ability to pay for capital equipment from abroad with the proceeds of the export of domestic product.

"4. The flow of funds from abroad, some private and some public.

"5. The potential of undeveloped and underdeveloped physical resources."

In its more recent publication, the Committee listed these factors again and pointed to some ways in which they can be influenced for better or for worse.

For one thing, it found a high correlation between rampant inflation and slow growth. Of the 15 countries studied, those with the slowest increases in prices generally had the highest rate of growth in real GNP.

The CED Committee's finding supported the widely-held opinion that in the past most developing nations have not given sufficient attention to agricultural development. By the Committee found some successful programmes of agricultural development.

The Committee was critical of attempts by some countries to

Kennedy Round And World Trade Problems

By Bazidar Bogonovic

A decisive moment is coming. World trade is approaching a point of crucial importance for its future. It may be rosy should the richest nations of the world decide in favour of more liberal relations in international trade. And again, it may be very dark indeed should they decide to continue the tariff war and to renew all kinds of protectionism.

The timetable set for final declaration on the subject is getting closer. Only five months remain, and with them the last chance for the 53 countries taking part in the Kennedy Round negotiations to agree on the essentials. Or else, to admit that they have been unable to agree.

When President Kennedy managed to push the Trade Expansion Bill through Congress, what he had before his eyes was the vision of a world which, at least so far as trade was concerned, would not be divided by state boundaries. His modified suggestion that all countries should cut tariffs on industrial and agricultural commodities by 50 per cent, ought to have been only the first step towards final elimination of tariff barriers and protectionist measures of all kinds.

President Kennedy did not live to see his idea falling apart when confronted with reality. For, the moment the idea was born nobody had anything against it. All agreed, with one proviso.

However, this proviso in the form of the European Common Market proved the most difficult obstacle.

The ECM had already built up its own customs union. But this seemingly firm unity has been seriously undermined from inside by numerous controversies. That is why nearly three years passed before the European Common Market could finally sort out things in its own house in order to be able to take part in the Kennedy Round negotiations as one body.

This, however, was not the only reality with which President Kennedy's idea clashed. Most of the nations taking part in the negotiations were coming to Geneva with one desire—to gain as much as possible at the expense of their partners. And one more thing—all believed that no matter how much they gained, this would certainly be considerably less than what the Americans had lost. In fact, it was rightly considered that the Americans having greatest protectionism and highest tariff rates, would benefit most from the proposed "Customs operation."

It was in that mood that the negotiators parted last year. They left Geneva feeling that "an atmosphere of greater mutual confidence" had set in, but that there were still very high barriers to be surmounted in the remaining five months.

That was why the delegations left home aware that what they would bring back to Geneva, would most probably be the "last step". Should it prove inadequate for compromise necessary in many points, the whole Kennedy Round action

would be doomed to failure.

It is assumed that tariff rates for industrial goods would at best be reduced by 20 to 30 per cent, and this for each commodity. Traffic in agricultural produce would be liberalised to an extent, but not to the level for industrial goods.

However, with this curtailed results the main problem to be solved will have to be to smooth out the existing customs disparities. That is why the countries with high tariff rates will be asked to make considerably bigger reductions than those with comparatively low ones.

The customs disparity was a stumbling block even before, when the Kennedy Round was negotiated on. This may very easily happen again but with one difference—another come-back to the conference table would no longer be possible.

It may lately be heard from different quarters that even if fully successful, the Kennedy Round would not settle a number of essential problems.

What is implied is a series of very big economic problems of contemporary world by no means boiling down to customs facilities only. Tariffs, in fact, are only one of their elements—admittedly, rather important but not decisive.

What is involved is, above all, trade between the industrially developed and underdeveloped regions of the world. The underdeveloped countries certainly find the customs barriers an obstacle, but even if

(Contd. on page 4)

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

AMMAN, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—Prince Mishaal Bin Abdel-Aziz, ruler of Mecca, Sunday opened work on a new desalination plant in Jeddah at a ceremony attended by Stewart Udall, United States Interior Minister, Mecca radio reported.

Udall, who arrived in Jeddah Saturday, is making a two-week tour of the Middle East to discuss water desalination and preservation of natural resources. He has already been to Greece and will visit Kuwait, Iran and Jordan after leaving Saudi Arabia.

ADEN, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—The Aden Trades Union Congress (ATUC) Sunday joined the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) in calling for a general strike next Saturday on the eighth anniversary of the South Arabian Federation.

In its strike call last week, FLOSY also asked the people to hold public processions.

The rival National Front for the Liberation of occupied South Yemen (NLF), banned here as a terrorist organisation, has also called for a strike on the same day and a boycott on the anniversary celebrations.

MADRID, Feb. 6. (AP).—About half of Spain's estimated 70,000 university students remained away from classes Monday as there were no indications Sunday when the nation's two largest education centres, Madrid and Barcelona, would reopen.

All schools of Madrid university, with 21,000 regular students, were closed last Tuesday by order of the rector after three days of violent clashes between students and security police.

Only classes in technical schools in Madrid were resumed Saturday but attendance was not heavy, mainly because it passed unnoticed among students.

PARIS, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—The Organisation Clandestine de la Revolution Algerienne (the Secret Organisation of the Algerian revolution—OCRA) Monday denounced Sunday's Algerian municipal elections and said the returns were faked.

Algeria Radio said about 75 per cent of the estimated seven million electorate turned out to give Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne's regime a popular mandate in the first elections since he came to power 20 months ago.

In a communique OCRA said: "according to the official figures, which are false and which our organisation contests ... only a third of the electorate turned out for the so-called municipal elections."

LONDON, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—More than 1,000 people have written to Malta House to express their concern at the British government's cuts in defense expenditure, the Malta high commission said last night.

A high commission statement said the letters had come from all over Britain and other countries.

Mrs. Ariadne Axisa, wife of high commissioner John Axisa, said: "the letters are proof of the

depth of feeling of so many British people for Malta."

LONDON, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—More than 50 Libyan students started a sit-down strike at their embassy here because they claim the Libyan government has refused to recognise their general union of students.

They intend to stay at the embassy for several days and are considering going on a hunger strike.

They allege that for several years they have been struggling for the establishment of a national, democratically representative union.

Kennedy Round

(Contd. from page 3)

these did not exist, it would not mean that suitable trade relations have been established. For, it is enough to mention only the discriminatory prices of raw materials coming from the underdeveloped world regions to realise the size of the problems not settled yet.

Certainly, in this context one cannot by-pass East-West trade which stands at a very low level, in spite of considerable progress lately.

All these are only some of the questions which are not covered by the Kennedy Round, but which have required solution already for some time now.

(TANJUG)

Troops Arrest Anti-Mao Men In Manchurian City

SHANGHAI, February 7. (Hsinhua).—

The Shanghai peasant and workers' revolutionary rebel general headquarters and 29 other revolutionary organisations on February 3 issued an urgent notice calling on revolutionary peasants to unite and smash the new schemes of the class enemy, grasp the revolution, stimulate production, and capture victory in both revolution and production.

A Radio Peking broadcast monitored in Hong Kong, reports Reuter, said seven companies of the Chinese army arrested leading communists in the Manchurian industrial city of Changchun following a clash with supporters of Mao Tse-tung.

The companies went to the aid of Maoists struggling against "power holders who still clung to the capi-

talist line," the radio said.

The radio said the reactionaries continued their resistance after being forced by the Maoists to retreat to a three-storey building.

Though they were surrounded, they hurled stones at the Maoists, Red Guards and public security officials outside, it added.

At this critical moment, Chinese troops arrived on the scene "amid the great applause of the masses," the radio said.

Wall posters appearing in Peking and quoted by foreign correspondents there had reported incidents in Changchun involving troops and counter-revolutionaries who took refuge in a school.

Radio Peking's report yesterday, first official news of the Changchun incident, said reactionary leaders in Kirin province, where Changchun is located, had defied orders given them by the Communist Party Central Committee and had beaten revolutionary rebels and committed crimes against the "cultural revolution."

Reuter reported from Moscow that the last of 231 Russians to be evacuated from Peking in the past three days had a tearful welcome when they arrived at Moscow airport late last night.

About 70 wives and children of Soviet diplomats in the Chinese capital were aboard the last plane of the airlift. They were greeted by some 300 relatives.

Development...

(Contd. from page 3)

achieve industrialisation by constructing high protective tariff walls around "infant" industries that have no real prospect of ever growing up. They would do better, it was suggested, to concentrate resources on industries that have a real chance of becoming competitive in international trade.

One of the clearest lessons that emerged from its analysis, the Committee said, was that "economic growth is more apt to occur in countries that encourage the emergence of initiative at all levels of society, in both the private and the public sectors."

"We do not mean to suggest that 19th century laissez faire will bring about economic development today in low income countries," the Committee said. "Clearly, government has a critical role to play in accelerating economic growth in the underdeveloped parts of the world. This role is not inconsistent with emphasis on price determination in the market, on the promotion of decentralised private economic decision-making, or on taking care that controls and regulations do not stifle responsible private enterprise. Generally, if the same talent that is consumed by governmental agencies in controlling and restricting entrepreneurial activity went instead into stimulating improvements in the functioning of the market, the results in terms of economic growth would be more favourable."

DAMASCUS, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—Syria Monday banned the export of sheep, cows and cattle of all kinds to ensure local needs for meat were met, according to a decree issued by the ministry of economic and foreign trade.

French Reporter Back Unharmed From VC

(Continued from page 1)

The plane losses occurred between January 1, 1961, and January 31, 1967.

Meanwhile, the missing French woman reporter Michele Ray, 28, walked into an American encampment yesterday after being in Viet Cong hands since January 17.

An American military spokesman said she was safe and well.

The Paris model-turned-journalist walked out of Viet Cong captivity after 20 days, wearing black peasant pyjamas and sandals her captors had made specially for her.

The auburn-haired former Chanel model told how she spent two days crouched with nine guerrillas in a dug-out, while U.S. bombs and rockets crashed into the paddy fields around them.

Their only air came through two bamboo tubes.

"After eight hours in a hole, you don't care about bullets or bombs any more," she said. "All you care is for oxygen."

Looking thin and pale, but stressing the kindness of her captors, she described her 20 days of guerrilla marches through mountains and rice lands.

The first two days of captivity, crouched in the paddyfield dug-out, were the worst, she said.

Ms. Ray still wore her Viet Cong-tailored pyjama suit as she talked to pressmen at an American airbase about 250 miles north of Saigon.

American planes are spraying chemicals on the demilitarised zone between North and South Vietnam to kill off jungle foliage cloaking alleged communist supply lines, it was announced.

A U.S. spokesman said the move followed continued use by the North Vietnamese troops of the 40-mile (60 km.) wide strip for infiltration and supply movements.

He said the spraying, which began yesterday, was being confined to the southern part of the zone, which is about three miles (5 kms.) deep.

It will take about two weeks to clear the foliage. Special precautions are being taken to ensure that the northern part of the zone is untouched, the spokesman said.

The chemicals being used are the same as those already dropped on wide areas of South Vietnam to damage vegetation and crops in Viet Cong areas, he said. They are claimed to be harmless to humans and animals.

The Americans believe that the zone, which has frequently been bombed by U.S. aircraft, contains North Vietnamese supply dumps, infiltration routes and other military installations.

Hanoi Monday charged U.S. planes again bombed populated villages and a dam in North Vietnam, "causing many civilian casualties and destroying many houses."

Viet Cong forces attacked two U.S. airfields in South Vietnam Tuesday while American warplanes began a third year of bombing of North Vietnam.

U.S. military headquarters also announced that the communists inflicted moderate casualties on two com-

Bride To Be Wed In Topless Dress

CORPUS, Texas, Feb. 7.

(AP).—A go-go dancer says she will get married Monday night in her popular dancing costume—topless.

Trisha Beall, 19, adds that she will marry 23-year-old Vernoy Dale Shaddix during the 10 p.m. floor show at a night club called French the Beachcombers.

Gene French, the club's operator, is to give the bride away. Bartender Danny Vella says he will be best man.

Justice of the peace Peter Dunne, who is slated to marry the couple, had this to say: "I never question the dress of the people that ask to get married and I never question the location which they intend for the purpose."

Premier Denies Jordan Plotting Against Syria

AMMAN, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—

Wash Tell, Jordanian Prime Minister, Monday denied that his country was conspiring against the regime in Syria. He accused the United Arab Republic of making such accusations against Jordan to divert attention from intrigue by Cairo against Syria, intrigue by Cairo against Syria.

The Prime Minister was commenting to the Jordanian news agency on what the Jordan government describes here as "persistent allegations by information media that Jordan is conspiring against the regime in Syria."

Meanwhile King Hussein of Jordan flew into the Sheikhdom of Qatar Monday on the third leg of his tour of Arabian gulf states and Saudi Arabia, Amman radio reported.

The King was welcomed at the airport of the capital, Doha, by the ruler, Sheikh Ahmed Ben Ali Thani and officials.

King Hussein and his party had flown from Bahrain.

In Damascus, the special military tribunal investigating the abortive coup d'etat of September 8 Monday interrogated seven army officers accused of taking part.

The officers described the instructions given to them and the roles they were to have played. After the interrogation the tribunal adjourned until Saturday.

Guerillas Attack Laotian Airport

KHANG KHAY, Feb. 7. (Hinhua).—Laotian guerrillas in Luang Prabang province mounted a successful assault on February 2 on the Luang Prabang airport. They destroyed eight enemy planes, heavily damaged three others, and killed about 20 of enemy forces, according to a report of the "Pathet Lao Radio" yesterday.

The radio reported that in the early morning of February 2, the guerrillas launched a fierce attack on the airport, which is used as a base for enemy sorties to bomb and strafe the liberated areas.

Satellite To Help Education In Asia

KHARTOUM, Feb. 7. (Reuters).—

South Asia, which contains the bulk of the world's illiteracy, would be the first to benefit from a scheme of stable satellites carrying educational and cultural programmes, UNESCO's Director General, Rene Maheu, said here today.

Such a plan could be ready in three years time. The programme would need technical and financial details ironing out first, he said, but pointed out that international commercial companies might start work on the project if UNESCO did not.

Maheu also said UNESCO and Sudan signed an agreement to expand co-operation in the educational and cultural fields.

He explained UNESCO was helping with biology teaching in Africa, and with mathematics in Arab countries-Sudan, in both regions, is benefiting from both.

Cereal Prices Supply Lower

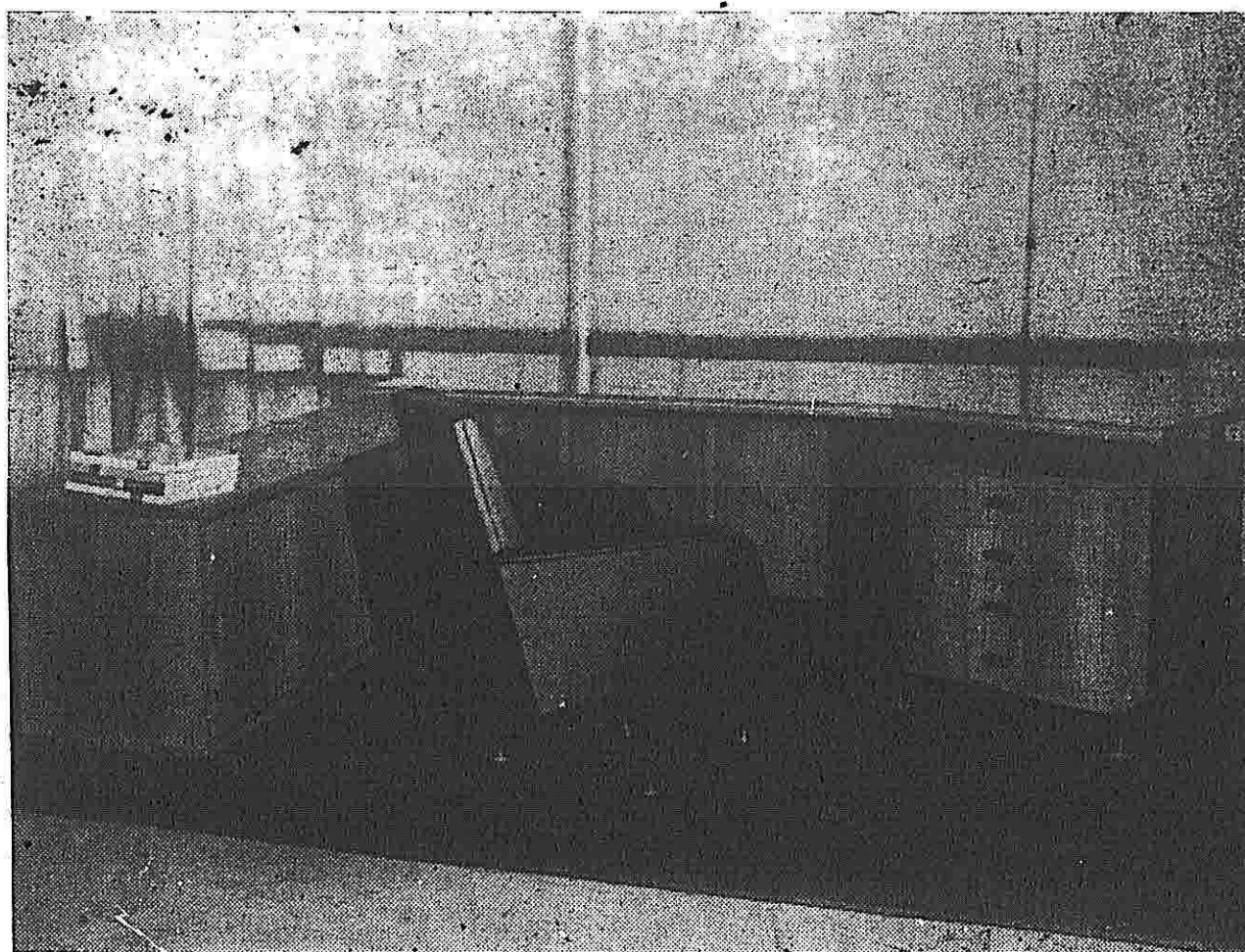
MAZARE SHARIF, Feb. 7. (Bakhtar).—The distribution of husk in Faryab and Jozjan provinces not only eased the fodder shortage but also brought down wheat and corn prices in the area, Mohammad Aslam Khamosh, president of the veterinary department of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, said.

Khamosh is here to supervise the distribution of husk to farmers.

The price of wheat in Faryab, Khamosh said, has fallen from Af. 60 to Af. 45 and that of corn from Af. 45 to Af. 31.

In Jozjan, he added, the price of wheat is now Af. 49—Af. 6 lower than before the distribution of husk. The distribution of husk is continuing.

Furniture—For Homes And Offices



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24796 or 24188.

Homes and offices will look better and will be more pleasant places to live or work in if furnished with good furniture.

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The Weather

Skies throughout the country will be overcast. More snow and rain is expected in different areas of the country.

In Kabul the telephone department reports that two telephone cables were down on Ansari Avenue and one in Jamal Mena. No traffic accidents had occurred before 11 a.m. when this report was written.

Kabul's temperature was 2 degrees centigrade, 36 degrees Fahrenheit.

The precipitation during the last 24 hours was:

Kabul 1 mm. rain, 5 cm. snow;
Maimana 2mm. rain, 7 cm. snow;
Ghazni 1mm. rain, 10 cm. snow;
North Salang 5mm. rain, 75 cm. snow;
South Salang 9 mm. rain, 66 cm. snow;
Baghlan 3mm. rain, 66 cm. snow;
Islam Qala 25 cm. snow;
Gardez 1mm. rain, 3 mm. rain.
Yesterday's temperatures:

Kabul	2C	-1C
	34F	30F
Kandahar	21C	9C
	70F	48F
Herat	11C	-2C
	52F	28.5F
Ghazni	4C	1C
	39F	34F
N. Salang	6C	-2C
	43F	28.5F
Bamian	1C	-12C
	34F	10F
Jalalabad	20C	5C
	68F	41F

AT THE CINEMA

ARIANA CINEMA
At 1:30, 4, 6:30 and 9:30 p.m.
American colour film.

THE CINCINNATI KID
PARK CINEMA

At 2, 4:30, 7 and 9 p.m.
Iranian film RIVER FLOW

POHANI NADARI:
At 1:30 and 4 p.m. Iranian film.

KHUSHGULI KHUSHGULAN
KABUL CINEMA

At 1:30, 4:30 and 7:30 p.m.
Indian colour film JANGALI